THE DIPLOMATIC 'DOUBLE STANDARD'

UN effort to keep West in the saddle feeds Congo chaos

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By David Wesley

ON NOV. 6 the United Nations Command in the Congo announced that Congolese troops from "leftist" Oriental Province had murdered 13 Italian UN soldiers at Kindu in Kivu Province and demanded that the central government take immediate action against the rebellious troops and bring the killers to justice.

Two days earlier a four-man U.N. commission charged with investigating the death last January of Congolese premier Patrice Lumumba and two of his aides reported to the UN its belief that the three had been murdered by a Belgian colonel in a plot engineered by Katanga Interior Minister Godefroid Munongo and that the killings had probably been witnessed by Katanga Premier Moise Tshombe. But there was no demand by the UN authorities or the Western delegates for immediate action against the perpetrators of that crime.

This double standard at UN in dealing with the Congo problem—a greater concern for preventing the rise of a neutralist-socialist Congo Republic than in defeating the powerful effort of the giant mining concern, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, to partition it into rich and poor segments—lies at the heart of the 16-month crisis in that tragic land. The crime in Kivu can only be seen properly as a product of the failure to act against the Lumumba crime, for it is despair over UN activities in the country that has produced a bitter fruit of rebellion, not only in the eastern region under Lumumba's political heir, Vice Premier Antoine Gizenga, but within the central government and throughout the nation. A significant fact about the Kindu massacre

was that the Italians, who had just landed at the airport, were mistaken for Belgian paratroopers by the overwrought Congolese when they began speaking in French.

BELGIAN ROLE: The UN went into the Congo more than a year ago with a single mission, the only mission permitted it under its charter: To get aggressors—the Belgians and white mercenaries from other areas—out of the country and thus eliminate a breach of the peace. At

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WHITE OFFICERS IN THE KATANGA ARMY: HIRELINGS OF THE MINING INTERESTS
These mercenaries are arriving at Elisabethville to negotiate with UN officers.

THE JOBLESS ROLLS MOUNT, BUT THERE IS NO U.S. PROGRAM

'Full employment' no longer a Kennedy goal

By Russ Nixon
Special to the Guardian

WASHINGTON

ONE YEAR AFTER President John F. Kennedy's election, unemployment has increased 10%. "Hard core" unemployment—workers jobless more than 26 weeks—has risen 45%. Of the total labor force, 6.8% are now out of work, compared with 6.3% a year ago. In announcing these figures on Nov. 3, Seymour Wolfbein, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor, said unemployment can be expected to rise 5.5 million in January.

The official unemployment statistics released by the Department of Labor showed that the totally unemployed rose from 3,579,000 in October, 1960, to 3,934,000 in October, 1961. Those jobless more than 15 weeks rose from 992,000 to 1,240,000; and those jobless more than 26 weeks increased from 500,000 to 723,000.

President Kennedy sought to play down the rise of unemployment by using a technique for which he formerly criticized the Republican Administration. The President emphasized the rise in the total number of people employed and carefully avoided comparison with figures for the previous year. Announcing the formation of the President's Committee on Youth Employment—a panel of 23 government officials and private citizens to help find jobs for the million youth who are unemployed—President Kennedy on Nov. 15 boasted that this year showed the "highest number of employed for any October in our history," and boxed in the October jobless figures by comparing them, not to the previous October, but to the peak recession and seasonal unemployment of last February. He said he was not "satisfied" with the 6.8% unemployment figure, but did not mention that this was equal to the highest jobless rate for the month in the last ten years.

NO JOB PROGRAM: Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg expressed pleasure over the improvement in employment, but also said: "It is disturbing, however, that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remains at 6.8%. This underscores that we have a stubborn and continuous problem." On Nov. 13, AFL-CIO Research Director Stanley Ruttenberg said that the unemployment situation was alarming, that there is actually much more unemployment than the government statistics show, and that "the Kennedy Administration doesn't seem to be engaging in any economic programs that are designed to put . . . people back to work."

Former Vice President Richard Nixon, returning to the political hustings in California charged that the Kennedy Administration was not living up to its promises to bring full employment and was trying to hide the seriousness of the situation. The ultra-conservative columnist David Lawrence (Nov. 7) argued for special tax benefits for business on the grounds that the Kennedy Administration wasn't solving the jobless problem, charged that only World War II brought an end to unemployment after the "New Deal," and expressed the hope "that neither the threat of war nor war itself—with increased spending for defense—will again furnish the only remedy."

The immense size of the employment gap was indicated by W. Willard Wirtz, Under Secretary of Labor, speaking at the various White House regional confer-

(Continued on Page 10)

HOAX OF CIVIL DEFENSE—III

Cost of the 'strike first' formula

By Robert E. Light
(Third of a series)

THE ARROWS marking the nation's fallout shelters also point toward a military state and to political and moral defeat. The new military posture, Credible First Strike Capability, designed to preserve the American Way of Life, ironically strikes first at the democracy and basic ethics of U.S. society.

The first effect of the posture is to intensify Soviet military preparations to answer the threat. In turn, the U.S. must counter with a greater arms buildup—for every Soviet missile the U.S. is committed to have two or three.

In addition, the posture requires a multi-deterrent capability to meet every foreseeable challenge. The U.S. must have conventional forces for non-nuclear wars and small nuclear weapons for limited wars. It must be able to fight in the hills and in the rice paddies.

To effect the posture the civilian population must be convinced that it can survive a nuclear attack. Private and community fallout shelters are the first steps to create the illusion. Eventually the entire nation may go underground.

GARRISON STATE: The U.S. already resembles a garrison state, as Fred Cook documented in the **The Nation** of Oct. 28. But as the arms race intensifies so will military control of civilian life. The U.S. economy is now dependent on $50 billion a year in military spending. Forecasts for next year call for $65 billion. Community shelters will cost $2-7.5 billion a year, depending on the program. The cost of moving factories and cities underground is not yet precisely calculated, but $150 billion is considered a "down payment."

Herman Kahn and other ideologists of

(Continued from Page 4)

THE MAIL BAG

Through tears

BRONX, N.Y.

The Guardian is getting to be quite a treat; every issue holds a new surprise.

First we have the "balanced" newspaper with the lead article excusing the Soviet Union for renewing atomic tests and the last page bearing Russ Nixon's report from the Japan Peace Council meeting where they said the first country to renew testing would be branded as an "enemy of mankind."

Then the next issue carries Mr. Light's long article on the terrible dangers of fallout. This issue also had the gem of a letter from a gentleman in Greenwich, Conn. He railed and raged against the immorality of Madison Avenue and said he'd rather die from Soviet fallout or bombs! It must be an awful life they lead in that lovely community of Greenwich.

But this week, you introduced the "Cholly Knickerbocker" of the Guardian with Anna Louise Strong's article from Peking all about the simply lovely festivities with the ex-kings and queens and other dignitaries. Suddenly the Queen of Belgium (forget about the Congo) is a very "progressive" old lady and the other king, ex-kings, ex-premiers, etc., were simply a delight to be with and the banquet was the "best social event of the year."

So, I was thinking of canceling my subscription, but I decided not to. It's getting better than Joe Miller's joke book. And we sure could use a laugh these days—even if they are through some bitter tears.

Frances Lopata

German generals

CHICAGO, ILL.

The following views have been sent to President Kennedy:

We would like to emphasize the fact that the generals of the German General Staff have been condemned many years back by no one other than Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who said, "The German General Staff itself must be utterly destroyed." We do not ask for any destruction. We, as Americans, ask for protection from Nazi influence and from German cruelties.

If West Germany says that they must use ex-Nazi generals in their armies, that is bad enough, but when the United States accepts a Nazi general to head up a post in NATO, that is deplorable and frightening. Do we not have generals as good as Heusinger?

Rabbi S. Burr Yampol,
Chicago Anti-Adolph Heusinger Comm.

A student's letter

SAVAGE, MONT.

I am 16, a senior in high school, and have written President Kennedy in this vein:

No fallout shelter, no safety device which has yet been invented can protect us entirely from the effects of any atomic holocaust. These devices simply add to the suffering. No man can live for any length of time in a cement tomb, without fresh air or sunlight; no man can store enough food to last him for a lifetime. Even if man can endure under such circumstances long enough for the radiation to fall from the atmosphere, he cannot escape its deadly effects. This fallout must come to earth, and, therefore, it will only breed its damnation in our food which either directly or indirectly comes from the ground.

The way to world peace is not through destruction; rather it is through world friendship.

Jim Murray

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

A colorful suggestion for your fallout shelters: Cool colors, the light greens and light blues will make the shelter seem bigger than it actually is. The ceiling should be painted white to make it look higher. Avoid the reds, oranges and deep yellows. They are too stimulating and will stretch already taut nerves to the breaking point, says the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

—Providence **Journal,** Nov. 14.

One-year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: B.D., Providence, R.I.

A vital interest

GREAT NECK, N.Y.

I often wonder if the men who sit around the conference table talking war remember that they are also fathers.

The only 'vital interest' that I can see in other parts of the world is the obligation to send food, medicine and education to all peoples.

Incidentally, to those who are building bomb shelters, a point of information. Do you plan to send messages to your husbands at work, children at colleges throughout the country, and children only blocks away at school, "Come home to our little den, the nasty bomb has just fallen?"

Ann Heyman

Dust to dust

NEW YORK, N.Y.

What in hell good
Are shelters underground?
If H-bombs start falling
They'll elevate us down.

Ashes to ashes
Dust to dust,
If H-bombs don't get you
Fallout must.

L. G.

About communism

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

An Australian fascist "leads" an "American" crusade against communism. His book, "You Can Trust the Communist to Do Exactly What They Say," attacks communism (plus democracy) by distorting what they say. It's time honest patriots learned what they DO say, and recalled what Jefferson said, what the Constitution says. See concise pamphlets of Corliss Lamont (banker's son, no communist). Also John Somerville, Ph.D. (non-communist expert in three Smith Act trials), **The Communist Trials and the American Tradition.** Also Marx' original **Kapital** in English, reissued by "Northern Neighbors."

E.S.C.R.

The Cuba question

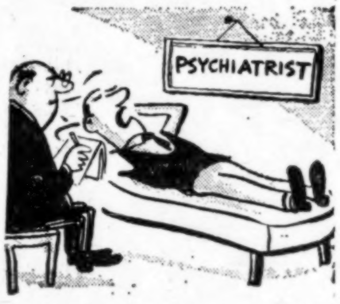
PACOIMA, CALIF.

Cuba has charged the United States with organizing a new invasion of Cuba on a scale larger than the April landings. The charge was made by Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Olivares.

U.S. Ambassador Stevenson took the UN Assembly rostrum to say: "The United States is not planning any intervention or aggression against Cuba."

I would appreciate knowing who is the liar before the event occurs. Is it the Castro government or is it Stevenson again?

Daniel Savage.



Eccles in the London Daily Worker

"Oh, I agree there's everything to live for; it's just somehow I can never seem to afford it."

Joe Hill House

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

We have opened our Joe Hill House of Hospitality and St. Joseph Refuge here and are dedicating it Nov. 19, the 46th anniversary of the execution of Joe Hill. Miss Mary Lathrop, who is with me here, is an artist and painted a mural of the execution of Joe Hill on the wall, 12 by 15. We will feed the hungry who come to us. There will be no "singing for your supper." No questions or prayers forced upon anyone.

The Catholic Bishop here wrote that he was opposed to our activities, but several priests across the tracks have helped us, and Mormons, Unitarians and others have been friendly.

For peace and freedom.

Ammon Hennacy
72 Postoffice Pl.

Soldiers

(General Grove says soldiers don't need ideals to fight for.)

The robot makes the best marine;
The FINEST soldier ever seen
To murder strangers X, Y, Z!
(Or by the strangers murdered be.)

But never ask the reason why,
Or if the pretext be a lie.
Bereft of brains and morals, he
The FINEST soldier ought to be!

Veni Vidi

Question for JFK

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

World War II was fought to destroy German militarism, notably the German general staff and Hitler.

Article 6 of Atlantic Charter, signed by Roosevelt and Churchill Aug. 14, 1941 reads:

"After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny (we) hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want."

Question for JFK: Why are we leaving it to the Soviet Union to carry this out?

Walter Rogers

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

FOR THE FIRST time since Harry S. Truman set off the greatest witch-hunt of modern times with his loyalty purge in March, 1947, the government last week took a stunning defeat. U.S. District Judge Matthew F. McGuire threw out of court a charge of "foreign agent" against Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and four white co-defendants who headed the former Peace Information Center.

After an entire morning of legal arguments by chief defense attorney Vito Marcantonio, Judge McGuire granted a motion for a judgment of acquittal without submitting the case to the jury. The ruling was made immediately after the government rested its case. Said Judge McGuire: "When a reasonable mind must have a reasonable doubt, the judge must require a judgment of acquittal. If I permitted this case to go to the jury, I should permit them to speculate on a speculation."

—From the National Guardian, Nov. 28, 1951

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REPORT TO READERS

The Sobell fight goes on

THE SOBELL FAMILY—Morton Sobell's elderly mother, Rose; his wife, Helen, and his son and daughter, Mark, 12, and Sydney, 21—are taking the fight for Sobell's freedom both to the White House Kennedy family and to world leaders through the UN.

- On Nov. 13, they were joined in a "prayer walk" before the White House by a group of Ohio ministers and rabbis, protesting the 30-year sentence, of which Sobell has served more than ten, for alleged participation in an espionage conspiracy, and urging that the sentence be commuted to the time he has served.
- On Nov. 18, in a driving rain, the Sobell family was joined by hundreds of supporters before the United Nations, to whose Human Rights Division the son and daughter, Mark and Sydney, addressed an appeal for intervention.
- The Sunday after Thanksgiving, Nov. 26, the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, arranged a White House vigil by busloads of Sobell supporters from the eastern seaboard, and the Sobell family planned to hold a vigil of its own at wherever the White House Kennedys ate Thanksgiving dinner.

MEANWHILE, on Nov. 18, the four Sobells with a gathering of friends picketed the dedication of the new Fordham University School of Law in New York's Lincoln Square cultural center, where Attorney General Robert Kennedy made the principal speech. Among the guests at the dedication were Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, a Fordham graduate and the judge who sentenced Sobell to 30 years and the Rosenbergs to death when they were tried jointly in 1951; and Herbert Brownell, attorney general under the first Eisenhower Administration who, like his predecessor under President Truman, shelved clemency pleas for the Rosenbergs from people all over the world including the Pope.

Kaufman left the ceremony without being seen by the pickets. Brownell spoke briefly with Helen Sobell, who reminded him of the years she had tried to bring the case to his personal attention.

When Attorney General Kennedy came out, the Sobell family walked along with him for a block or more. The picket signs told who they were. Twelve-year old Mark exclaimed, "My father is innocent. Please let my father go!" Sydney, a poised young woman, reminded him of the many times the family had tried to see him. Helen Sobell asked for an interview then and there on one aspect of the case. "Come to Washington," Kennedy replied. "There are people there to hear such appeals as yours."

"Do you mean Byron White?" Mrs. Sobell asked, referring to Kennedy's assistant, with whom she had been corresponding.

"Your attorneys know who to see," Kennedy replied. "They are very active in your husband's behalf." He added that he had given the case personal study, and concurred with the decisions in it.

WHAT HELEN SOBELL sought to discuss with Kennedy was not the verdict and sentence—which have been protested by tens of thousands of people from all nations and walks of life during the last decade—but the present decision of the government, communicated to Mrs. Sobell by Byron White, to exact from Sobell an additional 487 days of imprisonment before considering his right to parole. The little-known story is this:

Prior to his trial, Sobell was held in prison eight months for lack of $100,000 bail. After his conviction he was taken to Atlanta penitentiary and the family did not have enough money to pay for lawyers' trips to prepare his appeal. In order to be transferred back to New York to be able to confer with his lawyers, Sobell signed a document electing not to begin service of his sentence pending the outcome of his appeal. So that, although Sobell has been imprisoned continuously since the summer of 1950, his term technically began Dec. 19, 1952, when his appeal was rejected.

Mrs. Sobell wrote to Byron White this month that her husband would have been free during the eight months preceding the trial [and customarily during the appeal period too] if they had been able to post the $100,000 bail. "He was then being punished for one reason only," she wrote, "lack of money. I cannot believe that our Constitution and law can accept this as equitable treatment."

THIS AND OTHER constitutional points will be fought out in the ensuing weeks and months by Sobell's family and lawyers. Meanwhile the family asks all its supporters to "give a day of your life" or even a few minutes or a few dollars to help press the fight.

At least, write to the Attorney General and the President, asking executive clemency for Sobell; or at the very least, send a contribution today to Helen Sobell at the committee office, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

THE GUARDIAN

A MARCH IS PLANNED ON DEC. 7 CONVENTION

Meany's stalling on racism stirs Negro Labor Council

By Joanne Grant

CHICAGO

THE 338 DELEGATES to the Negro American Labor Council's second annual convention in Chicago Nov. 10-12 directed most of their attention to AFL-CIO President George Meany's censure of NALC President A. Philip Randolph and to the rejection by the AFL-CIO executive council of Randolph's charges of racial discrimination in the labor movement.

Angry over the AFL-CIO's "do-little" policy on discrimination in unions, the NALC voted to march on the AFL-CIO Dec. 7 convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. It also voted to increase its own power by enlarging NALC membership.

In a two-hour speech at Saturday morning's session, Randolph, only Negro vice president of the AFL-CIO, described the AFL-CIO executive council's report answering his charges of racial discrimination in unions as "innocuous, barren and sterile." He termed the rebuttal "a distressingly feeble and ineffectual attempt, in frustration and desperation, to brainwash the public into accepting the whitewash of a do-little civil rights record of the AFL-CIO."

SHOW OF SUPPORT: Though there is little chance that NALC members will get to speak at the AFL-CIO convention, the aim of the delegation is to "show George Meany that the Negro masses are behind Randolph." In addition, Milton Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, called on NALC members of unions with large Negro membership to urge their delegates to support Randolph at the convention.

Cleveland Robinson of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Dept. Store Union, New York, declared: "In the past we have asked Mr. Randolph to slip off his kid gloves, and he has now—at least off one hand." He said District 65 had adopted a resolution condemning the AFL-CIO report which it would present to the N.Y. Central Labor Council and to the Bal Harbour convention. A petition with 3,000 signatures addressed to Meany objecting to the censure of Randolph was presented to Randolph by the Chicago chapter of NALC.

In his speech Randolph outlined the history of discrimination against black workers, particularly in the South, where unions have had little success. "This anti-trade union condition in the South is labor's fault," he said. "It is the direct result of the fact that neither the old AFL, nor the CIO, nor the AFL-CIO ever came to grips with the racial-labor problem in the South. Instead of meeting the racial-labor issue head on, organized labor has always adopted a policy of appeasement, compromise and defeatism."

AFL-CIO REPORT: Randolph's talk was in answer to Meany, who endorsed the Executive Council's attack on Randolph. Randolph cast the only dissenting vote against the council's attack, which said he was responsible for the widening gap between the Negro community and organized labor and charged him with discrimination in his own union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Murray Kempton in the New York **Post**, Oct. 31, said of the report: "It is a standard technique of the more degenerate forms of propaganda to accuse your opponent of the precise sin of which you yourself happen to be guilty."

Generally Randolph has refused to put the issue in terms of a personal feud with Meany, maintaining that the Negroes' fight is not with one man, but against institutionalized bigotry. He was applauded when he said at the convention: "We agree that he (Meany) has done some creditable things. Our only complaint is that he hasn't done enough and he has taken too long to do what he has done." But delegates in the corridors and on the convention floor pinned the blame on Meany for lack of action on the problem.

Some anger was directed at other executive council members. Richard Parrish, NALC treasurer, asked: "Where was David Dubinsky? Where was Walter Reuther, where was Joe Curran, where was Jim Carey? Where were all these liberals on the council when the vote was taken? This was a show of power to show Negro union members that they represent nothing when it comes to setting policies in the labor movement, even though they pay dues."

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
He berates the AFL-CIO

DUES BATTLE: At the Chicago convention much time was devoted to the plan for increasing NALC membership. Discussion centered on the question of maintaining dues at $4 or reducing them to $2. Detroit and Chicago chapters contended that lower dues would spur membership, especially among the unemployed or those not regularly employed. New York, with 114 delegates, the largest delegation, backed the national leadership in support of the higher dues. The vote in favor of $4 was 114 to 106.

The convention voted to throw NALC rolls open to non-unionists to help reach its goal of 50,000 members. The organization's current membership is 10,000 out of 1.5 million Negro trade union members.

The annual report dealt briefly with the problem of increasing membership and said: "We must still overcome the inertia and apathy existing among broad segments of Negro workers by breaking through with a crash program to organize hundreds of thousands of black workers into the council."

The report of the council's first year of activity since its founding in Detroit cited: Formation of 23 local chapters throughout the country; a workshop on race bias in unions, industry and government held in Washington, D.C.; the civil rights memorandum presented to the AFL-CIO; desegregation of the Virginia state AFL-CIO convention; a campaign to end discrimination on the New York waterfront; establishment of a national newsletter, and establishment of the Emergency Committee for Unity on Social and Economic Problems uniting Negro organizations in New York on a common program.

GOALS SET: Among the tasks NALC set for the coming year are: A campaign to register Negro voters; development of apprenticeship training programs; workers education programs to be run by local chapters. Randolph urged support for the development of a "bona-fide American Labor Party" and a "veritable crusade to desegregate the southern AFL-CIO state conventions and city central bodies."

The convention adopted resolutions proposing a national workshop on women's problems, an organizing drive among women and placement of women on all NALC committees. (At the founding convention two women were added to the executive board after women delegates protested their exclusion.)

Another resolution adopted condemned Portugal, France, Belgium and England for "brutal suppression of the struggle of our brothers in Angola, Algeria, the Congo and Kenya." It said: "We demand that our own government end its silence and hypocritical attitude in relation to its NATO allies who continue to suppress and subjugate the Africans." The resolution called for strengthening of NALC ties with the African trade union movement. Seven African observers attended the convention.

The convention reelected Randolph, president; Parrish, treasurer, and Theodore Brown, national secretary, and the present executive board.

At a rally Friday night opening the convention speakers were: James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality executive director; Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel; Paul Zuber, Ralph Helstein, international president, United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America, and Randolph.

CP defies the McCarran Act; long fight ahead foreseen

R-DAY—as the anti-Communist press called the deadline day this month for the Communist Party to register under the McCarran Act—came and went with these developments:

- The government postponed the deadline to Nov. 20 because the original deadline, Nov. 19, fell on the Sabbath.
- The Communist Party, in a registered communication, beat the deadline by three days, informing the Justice Dept. that the party and "all of its subdivisions" decline to sign or to file the information called for in the registration form prescribed by the 1950 law.

The party said its stand was based on the claim of each party officer to the constitutional privilege "not to be a witness against himself." This position was foreseen when the Supreme Court, at the time it affirmed the McCarran Act, also affirmed the right of the government to jail people under the 1940 Smith Act for membership in the Communist Party.

KENNEDY WARNING: Attorney-General Robert Kennedy announced that his office had sent a telegram to the CP rejecting the claims of privilege. He noted that, having failed to register the party by the Nov. 20 deadline, the party's officers would have ten days, or until Nov. 30, to register themselves.

"We will enforce the law," he said.

This may involve a long and complicated procedure. Kennedy's assistant in charge of the Internal Security Division of the Justice Dept., J. Walter Yeagley, said Nov. 15 that his department would "wait a while" before starting prosecution, and said that the first would be against the party as an organization. Having failed to register by the Nov. 20 deadline, the party as an entity started on that date accumulating fines of $10,000 for each day of non-compliance, but fines and accompanying five-year sentences against the party leaders do not begin to accumulate until the Nov. 30 deadline has passed without their personal compliance.

FIGHT PLANNED: The party leaders made it clear they would not register in a statement in **The Worker** that "neither the Communist Party nor its leaders will lend their signatures to such a lie" as the statement in the registration form that the party is an agency of the Soviet Union.

Both the American Civil Liberties Union and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee were preparing to oppose attempted enforcement of the McCarran Act. Harvey O'Connor, chairman of the ECLC, urged President Kennedy to "follow the example of President Jefferson when he pardoned the victims of the notorious Sedition Act."

Nobel Laureate scientist Harold C. Urey, in a letter to the President from his home in La Jolla, Calif., also urged Kennedy to follow Jefferson's example. Urey wrote that he feared freedom of thought, speech and association would be seriously damaged if the Administration were to attempt prosecutions under the Act.

SUMMONSES SENT: The intention of the Justice Dept. to move against other organizations has been made clear by a summons to 12 organizations named thus far in proceedings of the Subversive Activities Control Board set up under the Act to attend a preliminary hearing in Washington Nov. 30. All but three of these organizations are now defunct. Those still fuctioning are the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, 22 East 17th St., N.Y. 3, has issued a special bulletin on the effect of the McCarran Act on rights of individuals. Copies may be obtained on request.

As to individual registration by CP members, upon whom the onus falls under the law if the party and its national or regional leaders have not complied by Dec. 19, the bulletin says no person can be prosecuted for failing to register unless and until a registration order has been issued to the individual and full opportunity allowed for hearings and appeal in the courts from SACB findings.

• • •

The Justice Dept. announced in Chicago that it was dropping the Smith Act membership case against Claude Lightfoot, a Communist national leader. Government attorneys said standards set for such prosecutions in the Supreme Court's decisions last June 5 on the Noto and Scales membership cases could not be met in a retrial of Lightfoot. The court freed John Noto, and sent Junius Scales, no longer a CP member, to jail. The court accepted as incriminating testimony that Scales had advocated violent overthrow of the government. No such testimony existed against Noto. Witnesses against Lightfoot had testified only to his beliefs.

The press and the Cold War

JAMES ARONSON, editor of the GUARDIAN, is engaged in research for a book on the U.S. press and its influence and responsibility in shaping the American mind in the Cold War era. To assist in the project, he has received a grant from the Rabinowitz Foundation of New York.

He is interested in receiving from GUARDIAN readers any articles, speeches, surveys, news clippings or leads to analytical research projects, especially as they concern the coverage of foreign news, civil liberties at home, the growing monopolization of the press and examples of distorted news presentation. Examples of unusually fair and thoughtful coverage will also be welcome.

All such material will be gratefully acknowledged, credited and returned on request. Address: James Aronson, 197 E. 4th St., New York 9, N.Y.

'Strike first' cost

(Continued from Page 1)

Credible First Strike estimate that the U.S. can afford to spend 45%-50% ($230-$260 billion) of the Gross National Product on the military. These expenditures can only be made at the expense of Federal welfare programs. Aid to education may have to give way to building underground banks.

THE NORMAL WAY: Virgil Couch, industrial specialist of the Office of Civil Defense, told **Time**: "Civil Defense must be part of the normal way of life. Like smallpox vaccination, we've got to get used to it and build it into the normal fabric of our lives." Civil Defense, like vaccinations, must be compulsory to be effective. Drills must be held day and night; on work days and on weekends; at home and at work. To make the posture credible, the population must be able to evacuate to shelters in jig time. Protesters, who might hinder or delay the program, cannot be tolerated.

The full underground program will require even greater regimentation. In a speech to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, Gerard Piel, publisher of **Scientific American**, said: "The social cost of going underground would not fall far short of the total transformation of our way of life, the suspension of civil institutions, the habituation of our people to violence and the ultimate militarization of our society."

Basic to Credible First Strike is the need for a political posture or "national goal" which will tranquilize the population into accepting the accompanying loss of civil liberties and economic well-being and into supporting reckless and bellicose policies by the nation's leaders. Such a policy has been advanced by the military brasshats and their civilian appendices and is being trumpeted by the Ultra Right. It is called variously "Forward Strategy" or "Total Victory Goal."

WIPE 'EM OUT: Proponents argue that "weak sisters" in Washington have permitted the national goal to be the preservation of peace or avoidance of war while "containing" communism. They would go well beyond John Foster Dulles' "liberation" policy to a national goal of wiping out communism. This requires an all-out military and civilian effort to destroy the Soviet Union.

In an article in **Washington Reports** denouncing "pacifists" in government, retired Admiral Chester Ward linked Credible First Strike to Forward Strategy. He wrote: "All the military power even a great nation like the United States can muster . . . will not avoid national destruction or surrender unless we have also the resolution to credibly threaten its use . . . If we fail to adopt a national objective of victory, and do adopt a 'no-win' national strategy, Communist expansion will rapidly become irreversible."

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Advertisment in the Washington Post

On resigning from the Army after being censured for indoctrinating his troops, Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker wrote: "There can be no co-existence on the battlefield . . . Our objective is not peace but freedom." He emphasized the "necessity of engaging the enemy with purpose—the purpose of destroying the enemy."

WILLING AND ABLE: The Air Force Assn., a private organization financed by the missile industry, adopted a policy statement in September, which also tied a "credible deterrent" to total victory. It said that "complete eradication of the Soviet system must be our national goal . . . We must be willing and able to risk war, and make sure that both our willingness and ability are firmly implanted in the minds of the Soviet leaders . . . We are convinced that the people are ready to work toward, and fight for if necessary, the elimination of Communism from the world scene."

The Foreign Policy Research Institute at the U. of Pennsylvania, under sponsorship of the Pentagon, spelled out the new look in a book, **A Forward Strategy for America.** It said: "The priority of any American grand strategy is, by a broad margin, the preservation and enhancement of our political system rather than the maintenance of peace . . . Our policy must be based upon the premise that we cannot tolerate the survival of a political system which has the growing capability and the ruthless will to destroy us."

Herman Kahn in the **Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists** (Jan., 1959) found another salutary effect of the victory strategy. Worrying about "wishful thinking" and psychological difficulties of "maintaining a high operating state of readiness," he wrote: "An official aim which calls for an objective capability to terminate a war in a reasonably satisfactory fashion might have a salutary effect in restraining fancies."

ROAD TO DOOMSDAY: Forward Strategy is a suicidal pill—hard to swallow but once ingested its results are guaranteed. As the military predominates, hopes for peace and disarmament dwindle. Military men seek military solutions. Negotiations, they say, are for the "weak sisters" and the "pacifists." Clearly, the strategy moves forward to nuclear war.

But on the road to Doomsday the nation may die before it reaches the end. Morality will drop in the first few steps. Dr. Jerome Frank, professor of psychiatry at Johns Hopkins, pointed out: "If we go on talking blithely about 70 million casualties, and cooly estimating whether 10 or 20 per cent of the people in a certain area might survive, we may get hardened to prospects from which rational human beings should recoil in horror. Instead of regarding nuclear war as an unthinkable course which must be avoided, we may find ourselves growing used to the idea of wholesale destruction."

A Jesuit priest has blessed the notion of shooting a neighbor to keep him from invading a shelter. Vigilante leagues in Las Vegas and Bakersfield have announced that they will shoot down refugees from Los Angeles who invade their area after an attack.

LOSS OF SANITY: Norman Cousins pointed out in the **Saturday Review** that the credibility theory requires "a deliberate program of deceit and manipulation." He added: "In a dictatorship, this kind of manipulation of public action and opinion might have some standing. In a free society, it is grotesquely out of place."

A second casualty will be the nation's sanity. Dr. Robert Holt, director of the Medical Research Center at New York University, said at a psychologists' rally for disarmament that as people become "more and more hostile, more and more anxious," they also become "less and less realistic."

Dr. Herbert Zucker said that most of his patients suffered from the "menacing pressures" generated by the prospect of annihilation. "That is a constant and burdensome weight that many persons are carrying around," he said.

THE CHILDRENS' HOUR: Parents' anxieties for their children have increased with the increased talk of shelters and possible war. Civil Defense and education officials in the Washington area are planning a variety of CD tactics for school children. Depending on the warning time before attack, children either will be evacuated to the country, sent home or sheltered in school. Will this calm a parent's concern for his children? Will Mom and Dad hole up in their shelter for two weeks assured that someone is caring for Johnny at school? Will they be sure that the principal and the teachers haven't run home to their own families?

A Brooklyn mother recently expressed what must be a widespread reaction. On signing a petition against nuclear tests, she said: "You know, I find myself doing strange things. I no longer buy the children's clothes a size too large. I buy them to fit right now."

Children's anxieties are equally increasing. **Newsweek** reported that an art teacher at an Atlanta elementary school said that more than half her class was preoccupied with fallout. **Newsweek** went on: " 'Look at these,' she said, fanning out a dozen brilliantly colored versions of mushroom clouds, flaming cities, running children and fallout-flecked skyscapes. 'A child just naturally uses brilliant colors in painting. But we are having an awful lot of trouble getting them to paint a **clear** sky.' "

NO DIFFERENCE: Newsweek also reported that an 8-year-old shouted in his sleep: "It's coming. It's coming. Look out! Look out!" Children in Norwood, Mass., asked their mother: "Will we be able to eat snow this year, or will it be radioactive?" A parochial school student told his teacher: "I don't think there's much use doing our homework, Father, we won't be around to benefit from it."

Conrad in the Denver Post
The epic of man

Assuming there could be survivors to a nuclear attack, would they come up to the "American way of life?" Donald N. Michael told the American Psychological Assn.: "It is clear that democracy is not among those items that survive or can be stockpiled for the post-attack period."

Howard E. Gruber, associate professor of Psychology at the U. of Colorado, pointed to the inevitable result of Forward Strategy. He said: "Life might be distinguishable from death, but victory would be indistinguishable from defeat."

Chicago group to hear talk by James Farmer

JAMES FARMER of New York, national director of CORE and Freedom Ride leader, will speak at the fourth annual Human Rights Dinner of the American Friendship Club at 7 p.m. Dec. 9, at the Hyde Park YMCA in Chicago.

BOOKS

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"The sweep of Quo Vadis . . . well researched, well written, a big book at a modest price." — Wilmington News
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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

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San Francisco-to-Moscow Peace Walk
A. J. MUSTE
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by
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DETROIT

HEAR
KUMAR GOSHAL
in a
Report on AFRICA
Sun., Nov. 26, 7:30 p.m.
Admission: 50c.
Jewish Music Center
14864 Schaefer Highway
Wed., Nov. 29, 7:30 p.m.
Hartford Baptist Church
Community Center
6300 Hartford Ave., Detroit

IN MEMORIAM

In Loving Memory
JOHN PAUL HULL
Born May 23, 1928
Died Nov. 4, 1961
in Norfolk, Virginia
Nancy & Alex Salmin

Parents (Teen View)

SANTA ANA, CALIF.

They're living dolls, of coursee,
but awful dopes—
Real cubes, completely dated;
And every day they say that
they have hopes
We'll be adulterated!

Maude Rubin

RULE OF TERROR IS THE FRUIT OF WASHINGTON'S POLICY, PLUS BILLIONS

U.S. puts blessing on South Korea's dictator

By Michael Munk

ON THE SIX-MONTH anniversary of the military coup in South Korea, Gen. Chung Hee Park, dictator of that unhappy outpost of the "free world," arrived in Washington at the personal invitation of President Kennedy. And after their Nov. 14 talk, Kennedy promised South Korea "all possible economic aid" and "all possible assistance . . . including the use of armed force" in the event of new military conflict with North Korea.

Gen. Park, who is 44, is chairman of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Korea. He led the military coup which ousted the government of President Chang Myun last May 16. Kennedy's blessing of Park's dictatorship came as no surprise. When the general reached Washington, Vice President Johnson quickly voiced his "great admiration" for the military regime.

THIS WAS THE SCENE IN APRIL'S STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS THAT LED TO SYNGMAN RHEE'S DOWNFALL
The question is: How long will the Korean people accept the militarists' terror regime?

Secretary of State Rusk, on a recent visit to Seoul, assured Park that the "United States stands beside you with many thousands of American troops . . . In a word, we are allies and we are friends." Other statements of U.S. support range from U.S. Ambassador Samuel Berger's expression of cautious pragmatism ("It's the only way to prevent civil strife and dissolution of the junta into warring factions") to the enthusiasm of Gen. James Van Fleet, former U.S. Commander in Korea ("It's the greatest thing that has ever happened in Korea!")

LIP SERVICE: The New York **Times** editorialized that "the military junta ruling South Korea has begun to show commendable signs of competence and responsibility." The feigned shock of the initial American reaction to the coup has been revealed as the standard Washington lip service to democracy. In practice support of anti-Communist dictatorship continues.

Prof. Edward Wagner, Harvard authority on Korea, in a recent article in **Foreign Affairs,** wrote: "Sixteen years after the U.S. set out to instill the art of democratic self-government among the people of South Korea, we find ourselves in partnership with an openly totalitarian regime . . . What has gone wrong?"

The deciding vote for or against any South Korean government is cast by the U.S. The U.S. refused to recognize a popular democratic government in 1945, instead importing Syngman Rhee from his long exile and placing him in power. It dumped him in the face of the students' revolt of April, 1960, installing the more pliable puppet Chang Myun. Finally, unable to stem the rise of pro-unification forces unleashed by the April revolt, it has given its support to the **only** remaining pro-American group in South Korea—the militarists. The U.S. "failure," as Wagner calls it, is less with respect to its own foreign policy than toward the 25 million suffering human beings in South Korea.

WIDE ARRESTS: Events of the last six months are a sickening repetition of post-liberation Korean history: elective bodies, from the National Assembly to the village councils, have been disbanded and their elected officials discharged, jailed, or executed. Between 4,000 and 20,000 political arrests have been made under the old Rhee battle cry of "anti-communism." Among those seized were such respected leaders as the president of the Korean Professors Association, the chairman of the Council of Independent Unification, and the head of the anti-communist United Socialist Party. The imprisoned include hundreds of former senators and representatives, union leaders and student heroes of the April revolt. The press has been reduced to a handful of propaganda organs with the closing of 76 daily newspapers, and hundreds of magazines, and the passing of death sentences for three editors of the former neutralist daily **Minjok Ilbo.** Fear and terror blanket the nation.

The purge Park has been conducting includes the recent arrests of (1) Gen. Chang Do Yong, original figurehead leader of the May coup, on charges of plotting against Park—he was released after U.S. pressure on the eve of the Park visit, (2) former Premier Chang, for contributing $700 to widows of Rhee's victims, and (3) various lesser figures in Chang's cabinet on charges that would make the John Birchers reach for their notebooks.

Unemployment, already at 30% of the labor force when the generals seized power, has increased by 500,000 since May. Smuggling from Japan has also increased, and prices continue to rise. Industrial production has fallen to 55% of capacity, partly because businessmen-grafters at first were panicked by the junta's promise to confiscate illegally gotten wealth. Park, who has traded in his jeep for an air-conditioned Cadillac and his small home for an official residence, called off this program and even arrested his investigators for taking bribes. Now the junta has decreed uniforms for most workers and called for the use of plastic (instead of wood) chopsticks in all restaurants, measures designed solely to distract the public from the economic disintegration. But much more dramatic acts will be necessary in the countryside, bracing itself for the traditional "winter hunger" that will put millions of peasants on starvation diets.

A COUPLE OF HEADS OF STATE GET TOGETHER
President Kennedy pledged aid, Gen. Park had his hand out

A CONTRAST: Such are the fruits of the $4 billion spent by the U.S. in South Korea in the last 16 years. The failure is the more glaring because of the economic performance of North Korea in the same period. Prof. Wagner says:

"The communists' reconstruction effort has met with remarkable success . . . Production in all sectors of the economy has surpassed previous totals, in most cases by wide margins . . . The fruits of this advance have been utilized to give the 10 million inhabitants of North Korea a higher standard of living than they have ever known. The skill and purposeness of communist leadership has counted heavily also, as the sense of individual sharing in a great national undertaking seems to have been given the North Korean laborer and farmer."

Primarily because of this economic development, more than 10% (70,000 of 600,000) of the Koreans living in Japan have already emigrated to North Korea, and an additional 30,000 await transportation. Against this background, the consensus that any contact between the two Koreas would be to the North's advantage becomes all too understandable, as does the nature of the military coup as a last stand against the growing desire in the South for contact and unification. The junta and its American backers seem to offer the South Koreans economic progress with political regimentation, at best, and economic depression with brutal political oppression, at worst.

OLD SLOGAN: So history seems to be repeating itself in the Land of the Morning Calm. Anyone suspected of pro-unification leanings is arrested as a "communist," and the discredited Rhee slogan, "March North for Unification," has been dragged out of mothballs.

Former Rhee henchmen who hold high positions in the junta include the minister of finance, the press chief, and the vice foreign minister. Walter McConaghy, who spoke out against repressions as ambassador at Seoul last April, now, as Assistant Secretary of State, asks for an additional $5 billion in the next 10 years to prevent South Korea "from falling into the hands of the communists."

This latter suggestion meets strong opposition from most U.S. policy makers, who favor delegating their Asian satellites' economic problems to the reluctant dragon, Japan. Under the headline, "Aid to Korea Seen as Japanese Test," a New York **Times** dispatch from Tokyo at the time of Premier Ikeda's June talks with President Kennedy stated that "South Korea's critical economic condition will provide one of the first tests of Japan's willingness to take on the obligations as a major political partner of the West in Asia." In all recent meetings between Japanese and U.S. officials, this "test case" has been the main topic. The recent meeting of cabinet members, after which Secretary Rusk and a top Japanese negotiator visited Seoul, stressed this Japanese "obligation" as a condition for continuing high-level trade between Japan and the U.S. Gen. Park himself visited Tokyo on his way to Washington, and the **Times** reported that "optimism is voiced that the two governments might even be able to sign a treaty before the year's end."

The key fact in the South Korean situation is that Park represents the same ruling class as did Rhee and Chang. The army has been one of the most graft-ridden groups of Korean society. In its six months of brutal rule, it has not halted the disintegration of the south's economy, and has succeeded only in jailing patriots, lowering public morale, and spreading despair. It is clear that Park's ascension to power was also the beginning of his fall. It is not possible to set a timetable, but it can be said with certainty that a democratic revolution will take place.

Prof. Baran to speak in N.Y. at Monthly Review meeting

PAUL A. BARAN, professor of economics at Stanford University, will lecture on "The Soviet Party Congress" at a meeting sponsored by Monthly Review Associates at Palm Gardens, 306 W. 52nd St., New York City, at 8:30 p.m., on Tuesday, Dec. 5.

Baran is the author of **The Political Economy of Growth,** a Marxist analysis of the economics of underdeveloped countries. Tickets at $1 may be obtained in advance from Monthly Review Associates, 333 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 14. Tickets at the door will be $1.50.

PUBLIC SYSTEMS ARE THE TARGET

Private power lobbyists mounting an all-out attack

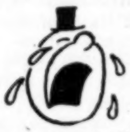
By Lawrence Emery

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED between private and public power forces. Battles between the two are now being waged in every part of the country and the conflict is expected to break out in the next session of Congress with more heat than that generated over the Tennessee Valley Authority 25 years ago.

At stake is the continued existence of 2,000 publicly owned electrical systems serving 23 million customers throughout the country and the network of rural electrical cooperatives serving 16 million. These public systems benefit all consumers by providing yardstick competition with private utilities which keeps their rates down.

'SOCIALISM' FEARED: Last June the Edison Electric Institute, which represents the private utility industry, elected as its president Philip A. Fleger, president of the Duquesne Light Co. of Pittsburgh. Many speakers at the convention warned that the industry would have to fight with all its might against "creeping socialism" and Fleger said:

"Some people in Washington seem to think that the electric utility industry is a large part of the Administration's New Frontier. They are re-emphasizing



the development of wholly unnecessary government power projects. They are discussing plans for an equally unnecessary Federal transmission system. . . . Make no mistake about it. A new and greatly intensified campaign is being launched by the advocates of government power. We must be prepared to meet it."

They met it by mounting, during the last session of Congress, one of the most powerful lobbying efforts ever turned loose on Washington. It succeeded in killing the Kennedy Administration's plan for Federally generated power as part of a new atomic plutonium plant in Hanford, Wash., (GUARDIAN, Aug. 21).

Alex Radin, general manager of the American Public Power Assn., said the lobby killed the Hanford project "by brute political force" and warned: "The private power companies today are carrying on the most active, most vigorous and perhaps the best financed propaganda, lobbying and public power takeover campaign in history."

He reported that "from every section of the country, we are receiving an increasing number of reports of attempts by utilities to buy out long-established municipal systems. Or, the opposition may take the form of blocking attempts by cooperatives to get their fair share of Federal power . . . The power companies will not give up their campaign until they have taken over, or made impotent, any source of real competition from the public power systems and cooperatives."

OTHERS WARN: Others have recently issued similar warnings. Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, told an audience in Sandersville, Ga.: "A very active lobby of private power companies is now hard at work to block our programs of water power "starts" and water resource development. I trust, however, that national interest will prevail. If it does not, the consumers will pay the price."

Richard A. Dell, a deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, has told co-op leaders that "a positive public relations program must be launched by cooperatives in general, and electric cooperatives in specific, to counteract the war being conducted against power cooperatives by big money interests . . ."

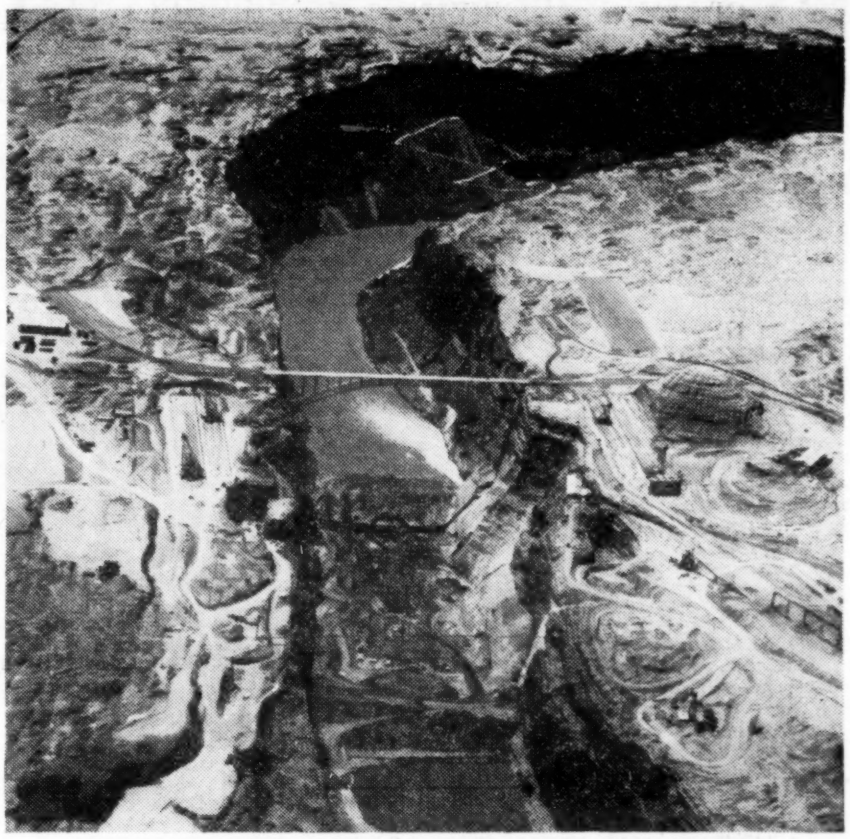
Norman M. Clapp, head of the REA, is a staunch public power man and brother of former TVA chief Gordon Clapp. He has warned that the REA co-ops face a "showdown battle": "Across the country from one coast to the other, there is a spreading pattern in seizure of thousands of cooperative consumers by power companies hungry for more profitable loads in the rural territories they once refused to serve." He accused the private companies of being "determined to keep the rural electrical cooperatives in a state of dependency for power supply to hasten the day when they can ultimately be absorbed or destroyed . . . We are going to pursue a more aggressive policy leading toward more abundant power and lower cost power for all rural Americans."

$60 MILLION LOAN: The REA has approved more than $151 million in new power generating and transmission loans to cooperatives since the Kennedy Administration took over, more than in any one year of the Eisenhower Administration. One loan of $60 million to a group of 16 Indiana cooperatives is the largest ever made. The co-ops had first applied for the loan in 1957 but the Eisenhower Administration never acted on it, largely because of the opposition of the Public Service Co. of Indiana, a private utility.

But the hottest long-range public versus private power battle involves the eventual development of a national system of high-voltage transmission lines to interconnect all the nation's major regional electric systems. The question is: Who will build, own and control the lines, the Federal government or the private utilities?

The Kennedy Administration is committed to a Federal system. The President has directed the Secretary of the Interior "to develop plans for the early interconnection of areas served by that department's marketing agencies with adequate common carrier transmission lines."

But the private companies insist they can do the job without Federal aid. In September the Edison Institute met in New York City and announced plans to spend $8 billion over the next ten years to build 100,000 miles of transmission lines. Institute president Fleger said that by 1970 he expects "all the major power systems to be capable of operating on an interconnected basis throughout the United States."



SOURCE OF POWER: WORK ON GLEN CANYON DAM, ARIZONA
The battle's over power's use—for people or profits

HINT OF COMPROMISE: Public power proponents charged that this was merely an effort to block development of a Federal system. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall seemed ready to compromise on the issue. He said he was pleased at the Edison Institute plans and urged public and private power advocates to work together in planning a nation-wide electric system. He said "the logical next step is a cooperative-industry-government effort" to develop "power interconnections and pooling."

Th battle for the transmission lines is being waged bitterly at two Federal projects, one in the West and the other in the Pacific Northwest.

The first is the vast Colorado River Storage Project vital to Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming and Arizona. A complex of three dams in three of the states not only would provide water for irrigation and other purposes, but would generate 1.3 million kilowatts of electricity. On one side of the battle is the Colorado River Basin Consumers Power, which consists of public power systems and rural co-ops in the region. Under law, this group has first preference for Federally generated power; it asserts it "can use all the project's power, and has offered to pay firm prices for it, so the project would cost the taxpayers nothing in the long run."

On the other side stands a group of seven big private utility companies in the five states. They want in on the benefits. The completed project will include a network of more than 2,000 miles of transmission lines which, publicly owned, would be a vital segment of an eventual all-Federal national system. The private companies are fighting for the right to build "key links" in the Colorado project through which they could largely control distribution of Federal power.

CONGRESS BATTLE: This fight reached the floor of Congress in the last session and was narrowly won by public power advocates. But the battle is far from over, because Congress has yet to appropriate all the money required to build the transmission lines. The private power lobby will be back at work next year.

The other contest is over an Administration proposal to interconnect the lines of the Bonneville Power Administration on the Columbia River with those of the Central Valley Project in California. Secretary Udall last winter appointed a five-man task force, headed by Charles F. Luce, Bonneville Power Administrator, to investigate the plan's feasibility; its report, due next month, is expected to favor the plan.

But there are many unsolved problems. If Northwest power is to be sold outside the region, who will get priority rights to it? And if the Northwest's power is to be exported when it is in surplus, can it be brought back when the Northwest needs it? Even Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), a staunch public power man, has some doubts on this point: "They will have to convince me that if the spigot is ever turned on, we have the power to turn it off."

Other public power advocates fear that under the existing public perference law, a big publicly owned electric system like the City of Los Angeles Water & Power Dept. would have equal priority to Columbia River Federal power. To get around this, the backers of the "intertie" plan have proposed a condition of regional preference whereby any Northwest user would have priority over any customer outside the region. But others fear that under this system a private company in Oregon would have priority over a public agency outside the region. This, they believe, would put a fatal dent in the public preference law, the cornerstone of public power development, with the private utilities the eventual winners of the war.

Poll victory in Detroit

DETROIT

Special to the Guardian

AN UNEXPECTED victory of a young and little known lawyer, Jerome Patrick Cavanagh, over Mayor Louis Miriani in the mayoralty election here on Nov. 7 reveals the growing power of the Negro vote in this city. Cavanagh's vote of 200,413 to Miriani's 158,778 is expected to have repercussions on state and national politics. Three of Miriani's councilmen were also defeated.

Miriani had the endorsement of the press and was backed by the political arm of the labor movement here, but Negro organizations refused to go along. The Trade Union Leadership Council, Detroit branch of the Negro American Labor Council headed by A. Philip Randolph, published a tabloid paper supporting Cavanagh and gave it wide distribution in Negro precincts.

Detroit's Negro population is now about 30% of the total. Detroit has long had a Negro Congressman, Rep. Charles Diggs, and four years ago elected William T. Patrick as the first Negro on the nine-man city council. Patrick ran third in this year's race, only 10,000 votes behind the top man. Detroit also has Negro city and state judges and a Federal District judge, and there is a Negro justice from Flint on the State Supreme Court.

BALANCE OF POWER: Negro voters now hold the balance of power in the city and perhaps in the state. All five council candidates endorsed by Negro organizations were elected.

The old city hall machine must now relinquish what the Detroit News calls "a pot of political gold totaling nearly $600,000 annually in salaries."

Negroes opposed Miriani because of his indifference to police brutality against them and to discrimination in all fields of city life. The political revolt was stimulated when the Miriani machine voted down a proposal to make the Commission on Community Relations effective by giving it subpena powers.

HOW A CIA-LINKED COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUP OPERATED

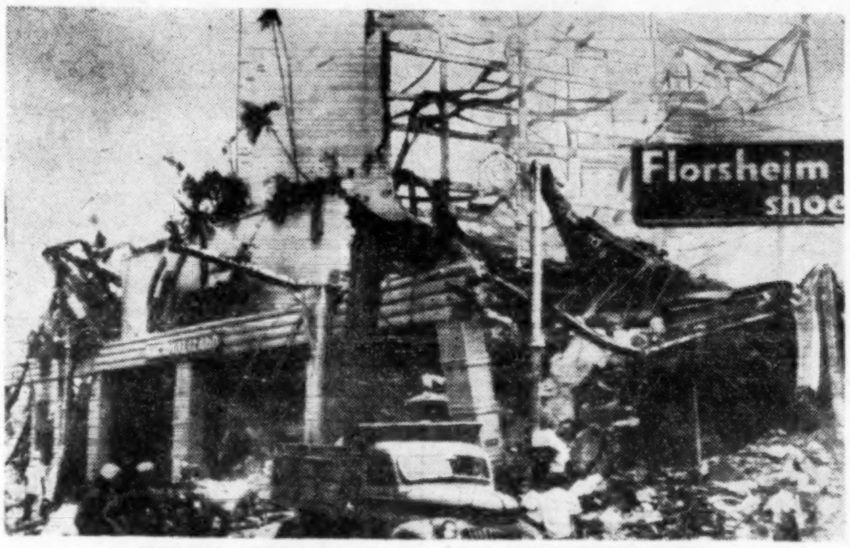
An anti-Castro terrorist tells his story on TV

By Cedric Belfrage

HAVANA

WITH ABOUT 30 of its leaders caught in a lightning Security Dept. (G-2) roundup, the MRP counterrevolutionary underground group has blown up in the faces of its Washington masters. Organized by the former minister Manuel Ray, who turned against the revolution and fled north, MRP has been lauded by some U.S. liberals as "the democratic answer to Fidelismo" which "we should have supported" at the time of the Playa Giron invasion. The TV confession on Nov. 6 by captured MRP "national co-ordinator" Antonio Reynold Gonzalez revealed that the group had become nothing more than a terrorist organization under Yankee orders.

Reynold, a Catholic Youth leader and former trade union official, had been with the MRP since its formation last year. Like the "liberators" who bared their souls after the April invasion, the pudgy youth seemed almost happy Nov. 6 in his role of star of a 50-minute program. He expressed disdain for the CIA, which he said supplied sabotage material, but spoke airily of his group's setting many fires and explosions which injured and killed fellow-Cubans. His story was spiced with the names of priests and political leaders (Venezuela's President Betancourt, Costa Rican ex-President Figueres, Gov. Munoz Martin of Puerto Rico, Peruvian "liberal" Haya de la Torre). U.S. Socialist leader Norman Thomas was mentioned as one of those trying to influence the State Dept. in MRP's favor. The Havana embassies of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, other Latin American countries, and Italy were named.



HAVANA STORE WRECKED BY A SABOTEUR'S FIRE
This is the sort of work the MRP sponsored

'HERE WE ARE': There was little doubt here as to the general accuracy of Reynold's story, though some details were considered dubious. G-2 has confronted him with a record of his movements for the last six months, and he did not deny that record. He said G-2 had been waiting to catch the MRP organization and "they have done it . . . When they thought the time opportune they struck, and here we all are." His conclusion was that "the regime is never going to fall through the internal struggle," which is now "sterile and suicidal." He urged MRP members to "go home and be quiet." However, his confident attitude suggested that he had not abandoned hope of "liberation" by a new invasion.

Reynold said the MRP "wanted an open fight" with the revolutionary regime but was "forced" into terrorism by the CIA, which would supply nothing but sabotage material to groups whose "ideology with respect to the Americans" was unsure. "The Americans don't trust Cubans," Reynold said, and "don't want to permit leaders to arise" who, if the Castro regime were overthrown, might balk at renewed U.S. domination over their country. Reynold said counterrevolutionary forces in the Sierra Maestra and the Escambray mountains were defeated as the result of U.S. delay to check on their "ideology" before delivering arms by air-drops.

With nostalgia he spoke of the days when one needed only to call at the U.S. embassy to get arms. After the embassy closed, he said, the stuff was air-dropped, brought by seaborne agents to remote coastal points or delivered by land from Guantanamo base.

HIS STORY: Reynold gave this account of pre-invasion maneuvering:

Ray, as MRP leader, submitted to the State Dept. a complete plan for armed invasion, but the CIA distrusted his ideology. As MRP got nothing from the CIA except "equipment for sabotage," Ray enlisted the support of Munoz Marin, Figueres, De La Torre and Betancourt for "a frontal attack by way of Latin America." The CIA then sent Jose Pujals to Cuba to tell the MRP it must oust Ray or it would get no more supplies. Pujals returned to Washington with an acquiescent successor to Ray named Ignacio Gonzalez.

After these events, MRP definitely emerged as the chief terrorist group in Cuba. It has dozens of "co-ordinators" responsible for regions and population sectors—sugar, construction, restaurant, tobacco, bank, phone and electrical workers, doctors, students, seamen, artists, etc. Maria de los Angeles Habach was appointed co-ordinator for counterrevolutionaries in "political asylum" in various Havana embassies (the Venezuelan embassy alone sheltered 300).

OCTOBER PLOT: Bringing his story to the post-invasion period, Reynold continued: In September, MRP planned a series of Havana department store fires as a softening-up prelude to an attempt on Fidel Castro's life. To assassinate Castro, MRP sabotage "co-ordinator" Antonio Veciana had set up a U.S.-supplied bazooka at an eighth-floor apartment window commanding the balcony of the presidential palace, where Dorticos was to be welcomed home from Belgrade, Moscow and Peking by a mass meeting Oct. 5 in the square. Hand grenades were to be thrown down on the crowd to create panic. In the apartment were militia and rebel army uniforms to be used by the terrorists in making their escape. However Veciana panicked and fled U.S.-ward in a launch the day before the plan was to be effected, and "the apartment and equipment are now in the hands of the State Security Dept."

New Invasion?

HAVANA

RADIO HAVANA, in a broadcast on Nov. 7, said that the Cuban government had received cabled warnings from Mexico and Guatemala that a new invasion of Cuba was imminent.

The People's Socialist Party in Mexico warned that "there is an impending invasion of Cuba, possibly within the next 10 days." Similar messages were sent to the UN and to other Latin American governments.

The second warning was from a government deputy in Guatemala. He said there was a big concentration of troops in Guatemala and much military activity on Swan Island (where the U.S. has a radio station).

• • •

A WAR SURPLUS FIRM in New York has received an order from a private source to ship to Guatemala the following material:

2,000 gas masks, 6,000 mosquito bars for cots, 5,000 pistol belts, 6,000 GI helmets with liners, 6,000 pairs of leggings, 3,000 canvas grenade belts, 100 tent liners and an assortment of 80 other tents and liners.

U.S. ADMITS MISTAKES IN THE KILLIAN CASE

'Errors' cast doubt on Taft-Hartley convictions

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS of government error in proceedings against John Joseph Killian of Milwaukee for filing an allegedly false Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit were disclosed when the case was argued in the October term of the Supreme Court under a writ of certiorari.

One concession of error, relating to instructions to the jury used not only in the Killian case but also in other Taft-Hartley proceedings, could effect other convictions under the Taft-Hartley oath provision, including those of the Cleveland defendants sent to prison this year after their appeals failed. The other admission, conceding government withholding and destruction of evidence relating to the credibility of one and possibly both government witnesses against Killian, could cause the Supreme Court to reverse Killian's conviction on that ground alone.

JOHN JOSEPH KILLIAN
FBI notes were destroyed

CONVICTED TWICE: Killian was convicted of filing a false Taft-Hartley affidavit while serving as trustee of a United Auto Workers local in Milwaukee in 1952. He was sentenced to five years in jail. The conviction was reversed by the U.S. Court of Appeals because the trial judge had not followed procedures affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Jencks decision, relating to furnishing the defense with pre-trial statements of government informers. A new trial was held and he was again convicted, receiving the same sentence. It was this conviction which the Supreme Court agreed to review.

Two weeks prior to the date set for argument, the government conceded that notes taken by FBI agents of statements by a paid informer had been destroyed. The prosecution had denied the existence of such notes when they were demanded by the defense under the Jencks ruling. Noting that this admission would never have been made had the Supreme Court not agreed to review the case, Killian's attorneys, Basil R. Pollitt of New York and David B. Rothstein of Chicago, argued that when the notes were destroyed, the Dept. of Justice made a fair trial impossible. In conceding the error, the Solicitor General asked the Supreme Court to return the case to the district court for determination on whether a new trial was warranted. In the famous Smith Act case involving Steve Nelson, when the government conceded it had used a tainted witness and urged that the matter be returned to the district court, the Supreme Court instead invalidated Nelson's conviction. He was not retried.

MANY CASES: The other concession of error by the government concerned the court instruction to the jury that alleged "affiliation" with the Communist Party might be regarded as "equivalent or equal to membership in all but name." This formulation was derived from a Dept. of Justice definition of CP membership which has been used by trial judges in several Taft-Hartley affidavit cases. The concession that the instruction in the Killian case was in error bolstered the defense argument that the instruction permitted the jury to convict on counts of both affiliation and membership without being able to perceive a difference between the two. Victory on this point could not only force a new trial for Killian, but return to the courts the cases of other recent Taft-Hartley affidavit convictions.

Killian, represented in Milwaukee by M. Michael Essin in addition to the two lawyers who argued the case before the Supreme Court, has exhausted his personal resources and those of friends in bringing his case to the Supreme Court. His wife, Gloria, has appealed through the GUARDIAN for continued financial help. Contributions may be sent to the Killian Defense Committee, Emil Muelver, treasurer, 939 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee 4, Wis.

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The Congo story

(Continued from Page 1)

Afro-Asian insistence, following the initial failure of that mission, the Security Council last February gave the UN Congo Command the further assignment of restoring Katanga Province to the Congo, by force if necessary, on the ground that the secession of the Union Miniere province was precisely the goal of the aggression by the Belgians.

Sixteen months later, the aggression was still intact. UN spokesmen had conceded that two months ago the white mercenaries had inspired and directed the anti-UN resistance in Katanga which ended with the death of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold and in the defeat of the UN forces. The UN's Katanga representative, Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, charged that 12 Belgian soldiers in the Belgian consulate in Elizabethville, the Katanga capital, had fought UN troops (Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Spaak, former NATO head, implicitly admitted their illegal presence last week by ordering them withdrawn).

Martin Mauthner wrote from Elizabethville in the **New Statesman** late last month: "Despite its African government, Katanga remains a white man's country . . . After 15 months of independence Elizabethville is still a white town . . . Its shops and offices are nearly all run by whites. Few Africans eat in its restaurants or drink in its cafes—and then only rarely with whites . . .

"Belgians are giving Tshombe their fullest support in his efforts to create a Katanga nation . . . The Belgians are convinced that their business interests—in which South African, American and British companies have a big stake—are secure only as long as Katanga remains independent . . . Can the UN get around this uncompromising position?"

THE REASON: Last week the UN mission in the Congo was busy trying to subdue "leftist" Congolese forces in the Congo, not trying to "get around the uncompromising position" of Union Miniere and Tshombe in Katanga. With the single exception of the eight-day "Katanga war" in September, this was essentially the story of the mission since its arrival in the country in mid-1960.

The reason, as the Afro-Asians have insistently complained, is that, save for the one brief period late last year, the Congo operation has been run by Westerners, and the leading Western UN members have a large economic stake in Katanga mineral resources and the company exploiting them. In the all-important first stage of the crisis, Westerner Hammarskjold's Congo representatives were two Americans — administrative assistants Andrew Cordier and Ralph Bunche — who were later revealed to have worked closely with the U.S. and British embassies in Leopoldville in support of a factional campaign by President Kasavubu and strongman Joseph Mobutu to unseat Lumumba. While the UN was diverted, with its forces scattered all over the vast country, the Belgians carried out the Katanga secession, shifted their military strength there, and with Union Miniere money built up a well-paid Katanga army.

The Afro-Asian bloc compelled Hammarskjold to replace the Americans with Ambassador Dayal of India, but his reports were so critical of the Kasavubu forces and the basic Hammarskjold strategy that he was soon eased out. Since then the mission has been staffed with a predominance of Westerners, who have maintained a conservative Western influence. Last month, for example, the **Wall Street Journal** disclosed that the UN mission has canceled an arms deal with Czechoslovakia made by the neutralist government of Prime Minister Cyrille Adoula, (arms that would be used against Tshombe), and the story went on to report that UN personnel were constantly on the alert for "leftist" and "Communist" influences in the government. Recently, Adoula complained that the Congo was the victim of "Western financial power" and "scandalous interference in its internal affairs by certain foreign countries."

REPORT ON MURDER: The kind of influence exerted on the Congo situation by President Kasavubu and his UN supporters in the mission was bluntly set forth in the report of the commission on Lumumba's assassination. The commission, composed of representatives of Burma, Togo, Ethiopia and Mexico, had been denied on-the-spot investigations not only by Tshombe but by Kasavubu. However, it had heard witnesses, including two former close associates of Tshombe and a number of captured mercenaries, in New York, London, Brussels and Geneva.

The commission stressed that Kasavubu and Mobuto had turned Lumumba and his aides over to Tshombe, and that Kasavubu had kept the UN Conciliation Commission and Red Cross representatives from seeing the prisoners which "justifies the belief that something serious had happened to Mr. Lumumba and his fellow prisoners and that the Congolese authorities were obviously trying to conceal the truth."

The UN mission never has explained why it permitted the Kasavubu-Mobutu regime, over which it was exerting control in every other direction, to "throw them [the prisoners] into the hands of their bitterest political enemies," as the commission put it.

The killing of Lumumba on Jan. 17 had been expected by the Union Miniere forces to crystallize the status quo achieved by the Belgians with American and British help—a moderate central government resigned to an independent, Union Miniere-controlled Katanga. But Lumumba's martyrdom set off a different train of events. At the UN the infuriated Afro-Asian delegations, backed by the Soviet bloc, impelled passage of the first Security Council order for the use of force in Katanga, and in the Congo Lumumbism, under the leadership of Gizenga and others, grew to such proportions that the UN command, with U.S. backing, decided to restore parliamentary rule, in the hope of obtaining a moderate premier.

In the new parliamentary elections however, the pro-Lumumbists won a majority. Though an anti-Communist, new Premier Adoula was a former Lumumba lieutenant and neutralist, and, under pressure himself from the left, he forced the UN to undertake a drive against the Katanga mercenaries in September.

NEW DEMANDS: With the collapse of that indifferently planned campaign, the Gizenga forces have apparently gone on the warpath themselves. Nor can the Adoula government long refrain from Katanga action. There can be no solution of the Congo's mounting problems—of stark hunger and disease, as well as organization of a viable society — until the Katanga crisis is settled.

Taking up again their struggle against Western resistance, the Afro-Asian delegates in the UN early this month began demanding new action. A Liberia-Ethiopia-UAR resolution in the Security Council renewed the demand for forcible expulsion of the mercenaries and return of Katanga to the Congo. The U.S., Britain and France, calling for a "peaceable" solution only, sought to remove these provisions from the resolution.

Within hours, however, after the news of the Kivu killings, U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson proposed that the UN Command be provided with a "small" jet air force to take action against "both" the Katanga secession and the Oriental "secession" (no secession had been announced). At the same time, the U.S. came up with a proposed resolution to substitute for, and take the sting out of, the Africans' resolution on Katanga. It would direct Acting Secretary General U Thant to take whatever Katanga measures he decided upon.

This left the U.S. and its colonial allies standing out alone and identifiable in the position they have occupied, less visibly, from the start of the Congo events—for direct and central government action against Lumumbists but not against the Union Miniere secessionists.

Nevertheless, there was increasing likelihood that once again the fear of a Congolese drive—both Lumumbist and Adoulist — against Katanga might lead to stronger, more decisive action. It was the Afro-Asian hope that with an Asian secretary general now heading the operation, there might be some outlook for success.

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the SPECTATOR

It's funny, in a grim way

THE NEW YORK ACADEMY of Science is an awesome place. It is inhabited by people who know right off how to split an atom or how radiation mutates genes and all sorts of things that never seemed worth knowing until Hiroshima. But none knows yet how to protect a population against nuclear attack, and so a few hundred assorted scientists turned up Nov. 13 for a symposium on Civil Defense.

Center of attention was Dr. Tom T. Stonier of the Rockefeller Institute, who has just completed a one-and-a-half-year study for the Scientists' Committee for Radiation Information on the effects of a 20-megaton explosion at Columbus Circle in midtown Manhattan. The study probably will become a classic. Working largely with reports from Japan and Germany on the effects of nuclear and fire bombs and from analyses of U.S. nuclear tests, Stonier demolished any notion that fallout shelters could protect in a nuclear attack.

A 20-megaton blast would kill 6 million of the city's 8 million inhabitants, Stonier calculated, with an additional 1-5 million casualties in 12 surrounding counties. Stonier said all injured must be counted as dead because of the expected breakdown of medical facilities, and because rescue teams could not enter the area until the radiation decayed.

Hundreds of thousands of the casualties would come from firestorms, which are massive firese or combinations of smaller fires. With a low wind velocity and a concentration of combustible material, the thermal updraft from the fire tends to suck in oxygen from all sides, causing the flames to rise with blowtorch intensity. Combustion quickly outruns oxygen supply and thus creates intensely high temperatures and poisons the air with carbon monoxide gas. Side winds may travel at hurricane velocity.

Persons in fallout shelters would die of burns or asphyxiation unless the shelters were built to resist heat and flame. To be effective, the shelters would also have to be airtight and include an independent oxygen supply.

Prof. Merrill Eisenbud, formerly with the Atomic Energy Commission and now at New York University Medical School, estimated that survivors would face pestilence and epidemic on a scale unknown for centuries. He said that more might die after the attack than immediately from the bomb blast. But he thought that some of the nation's inhabitants could survive, even if they had to face "social regression" for a few generations. Unlike previous wars, he said, in a nuclear engagement, the victor could not rebuild the vanquished.

Pessimistic as the scientists' reports were, a note of hope was anticipated from the state's CD director, Lt. Gen. F. W. Farrell. Recognizing his disadvantage, the general quickly announced that he had not come to debate. He had come only to fight "defeatism," which he said was not the American way. The general gave assurances of his affection for the British but, he said, they're talking over there about "better red than dead"—a decidedly un-American slogan.

Jovially he said: "Sure, if you assume the Russians have the design and capability to put one over on New York City, there's no sense worrying about New York City." But the general didn't think the Russians could put a missile where they wanted it. He admitted freely that the U.S. was having trouble with its aiming devices. "They're no different from us," he said. "They put their pants on one leg at a time." Hopefully, he added that the Russians might aim at New York and hit Buffalo.

The general's talk produced restrained giggles in the audience, but his answers to questions got the big laughs. One scientist wanted to know if it wasn't logical to assume that if we "hardened" our defenses, the Russians would "harden" their attack. "Well, if you want to assume that, I guess you can," the general answered.

An engineer asked what happened to CONELRAD after an attack. We have transmitters, the general said, and CONELRAD will send out instructions on two channels. "Yes, I know," the engineer rejoined. "I work for a station that has a transmitter next to CONELRAD's. What happens if the transmitters are knocked out?" The general snapped: "Well, if all the transmitters are knocked out, we won't have CONELRAD. But I don't think that'll happen."

One scientist asked about food and water storage. Two physicians asked where they were expected to go and what they were expected to do. Others raised further problems. To each, the general admitted there were no plans yet. But he answered each question with a speech that the Amereican way was to fight defeatism and "dig in" to the problem.

The general was rescued by the coffee break. It is doubtful that he sold many shelters to the Academy scientists.

—Robert E. Light

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of

LUBA SEIDEL Nov. 25, 1960

Whose loveliness, beauty and concern for others a cruel, prolonged sickness could not lessen or destroy.

Husband, son and sister

Unemployment rise

(*Continued from Page 1*)

ences held during November. Wirtz said that full economic recovery would require the creation of 5,000,000 new jobs by September, 1962.

CAMPAIGN TALK: No program is in prospect to provide 5,000,000 added jobs in the next ten months. The Administration has rejected any serious drive for full employment. The President and Secretary of Labor Goldberg have been leading a campaign against any moves to reduce the hours of work. The White House has repudiated the attempt of Sen. Joseph Clark (D-Pa.) and other Democratic Senators to adopt a large-scale public works program. The AFL-CIO proposal for a temporary $5 billion tax cut on low and middle-income families in order to stimulate purchasing power has not even been considered by the Administration.

During the campaign in 1960. Kennedy promised he "would use the budget as an instrument of economic stabilization" and argued that "when men and plants are unemployed in serious numbers, the Federal budget should not be balanced, but should run a deficit. Today, a major Administration objective is to balance the budget, and even though unemployment is worse than a year ago, a drive is on to curtail Federal spending.

The main impact of the new Administration on general economic conditions is the almost $7 billion increase in military spending. It is uncertain how great and how sustained an effect this will have. But no one suggests that it alone will even come close to filling the need of 5 million jobs next year. Other parts of the President's program are of a very limited character and only deal with special aspects of the general unemployment problem. The aid-to-distressed-areas bill enacted this year, the proposed Federal training program for jobless workers, and special attention to the unemployment problems of youth and the aged are not measures which will create new jobs. Actually, the White House emphasis on these special areas serves to divert both attention and action away from the basic problems of full employment and economic growth.

BIG SHIFT: The main White House legislative drive next year is expected to be to add medical care for the aged to the Social Security insurance program. This will have no significant effect on jobs. The priority given to this worthy objective is expected to eliminate prospects for improvement in unemployment insurance and tax reform, since all of these matters must originate in the conservative House Ways and Means Committee.

A significant shift by President Kennedy away from his campaign emphasis on full employment is apparent. Speaking at Saginaw, Mich., on Oct. 14, 1960, Kennedy said: "The central responsibility of the Administration that is coming in January is to maintain full employment." On Oct. 28, 1960, in Scranton, Pa., candidate Kennedy said: Mr. Nixon says you can't have full employment. I say, we must have full employment." Today the President is abandoning "full employment" as a goal and substituting "high employment" as the aim. Secretary of Labor Goldberg clearly reflected this change of emphasis on Nov. 3 when he said: "I wish to reaffirm the determination of the Kennedy Administration to reduce this unemployment problem to manageable proportions."

Fischetti in the Johnson City, Tenn. Press-Chronicle

"Everybody seems to be going some place but me."

Abandonment of the goal of full employment is an understandable and even inevitable part of the Administration's economic program. Concerned with the U.S. role in world trade and finance, faced with the European Common Market and other trade challenges, burdened with increasing foreign aid commitments, the Kennedy Administration is embarking on a typical course of deflation, retrenchment, and domestic austerity. This requires a brake on government social welfare spending, and rigorous restraint on wages. Such a limit on wages needs not only pressure on trade unions to spur collective bargaining and prevent strikes, but also requires a sizable volume of unemployment.

This process was well described for Britain by Edwin L. Dale Jr. in the New York Times (Aug. 28, 1961) when he wrote: "The British government—without saying so—is trying to increase unemployment . . . The Government has the support of all shades of British informed opinion except perhaps the far left . . . It is urgent to create more unemployment than the present level of less than 1.5% . . . Britain has two problems. By far the worst is the deficit in her balance of international payments . . . the other is a sluggish rate of growth. A reserve of unemployed labor is deemed essential to cure both problems . . . British wages rise much more slowly when unemployment is about 2.5% than when it is less than 1.5% . . . the all-important goal of keeping down British costs so that her goods are competitive in foreign markets can be achieved only by having some unemployment . . ."

Apparently Britain and the U.S. are headed in the same direction, a "manageable" volume of unemployment, needed by each country for much the same reasons.

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Your family.

CALENDAR

CHICAGO

The Truth about Robert Williams and the Monroe Defendants—Speaker: Civil rights attorney **CONRAD LYNN**, Sun., Dec. 3, 8 p.m., Monumental Baptist Church, 729 E. Oakwood. Adm. Free. Ausp: Comm. to Aid Monroe Defendants.

Weekly! Soviet films with English titles. Fri. & Sat., 8 p.m. — Sun., 3 p.m. Russian Arts Club 2952 North Av. Nov. 24-26: **ALEXANDER NEVSKY** Dec. 1-3: **MY UNIVERSITIES** (3rd part of Gorky autobiography)

CHICAGO CHAPTER
Fair Play for Cuba Committee
Announces the availability to the public of the latest material on the Cuban revolution.
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DETROIT

CUBA TODAY — Eyewitness Reports. Main speaker, **ED SHAW**, just returned from Cuba. Illustrated with color slides. Don. 50c. Central Congregational Church, 7625 Linwood (3 blks. N. of Grand Blvd.), Mon., Nov. 27, 8 p.m. Ausp: Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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An Eyewitness Report on the 7th World Conference Against A & H Bombs and for Total Disarmament
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Fri., Dec. 1, — 8:30 p.m.
Cultural Center, 3875 City Terrace Dr. by Mildred Simon, who represented Emma Lazarus Federation at conference. Don. 75c, unemployed & students free. Refreshments served bet. 7:30-8:30 p.m.

UNITARIAN PUBLIC FORUM
Harry Bridges, Pres., I.L.W.U.
Speaks on PEACE & THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM, Fri., Dec. 8—8 p.m., First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8 St. Don. $1. — Question Period.

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ATTENTION — FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA FRIENDS—Get-together party, Sat., Nov. 25, 8:30 p.m., 205 E. 9 St. (east of 4 Av.) MUSIC - DANCING - ENTERTAINMENT - REFRESHMENTS. Informal report on new Cuban developments. Cont. 99c. Ausp: Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

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DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS
Hear: **RUSS NIXON**, nat'l leg. director of UEMWU, chairman Amer. Delegation to International Peace Conference in Tokyo, Japan. Sun., Nov. 26, 7 p.m. Bronx Cultural Center, 868 E. 180 St., Bronx (nr. Southern Blvd.) Adm. Free. Ausp: Bronx Comm. for Civil Liberties.

Reception for Frame-Up Victim **JOHN LOWRY** and other Monroe, N.C., Freedom Riders. Sat., Dec. 2, — 8:30 p.m. 325 E. 17 St. (bet. 1 & 2 Aves.) Refreshments - Entertainment. Cont. $1. Ausp: Committee to Aid Monroe Defendants.

VACATION IN MEXICO (Part IV)
Sun., Nov. 26, 8 p.m. Color films, travel tips, music, refreshments. 75 Bank St. (4 St.) Apt. 1-E. Phone DA 8-6154, afternoons. Next week: Yugoslavia.

BURNING ISSUES FILM COMM.
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German Democratic Republic—Puppet or Independent State? Hear Lincoln Brigade delegates recently returned from the GDR. Fri., Dec. 1, 7 p.m., Academy Hall, 853 B'way, cor. 14 St. $1 contribution. Auspices: GERMAN AMERICAN.

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LOS ANGELES

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THE GALLERY

AT OHIO PENITENTIARY, **O. P. News** carried a directive from the Internal Revenue Service on filing Federal income tax returns. It advised inmates to include proceeds from embezzlement under "gross income" for the year in which the money was embezzled . . . . Three Polish World War II veterans now living in England announced that they will emigrate to Australia. Richard Kowalski explained: "England is a welfare state and children have everything provided without having to struggle as we did. In Australia we intend that they shall learn to fend for themselves." . . . The Oxford University student magazine **Isis** denounced as "spinsterly and prudish" the expulsion of a girl student found in bed with a boy in her dormitory. "In or out of Oxford," the magazine said, "girls will be girls." A protest petition by students pointed out the discrepancies in punishment: The girl was expelled; the boy was suspended for two weeks . . . . Rev. E. L. King of Capetown, South Africa, offered a pair of nylons to women who value their stockings too much to pray on their knees . . . . According to **Daily Ovacions** in Guatemala City, Guatemala President Ydigoras instructed the wives of his cabinet ministers to wear black negligees to deter their husbands from extra-marital adventures.

HAMMACHER SCHLEMMER, New York's high-priced gadget store, ran a two-page ad in the Sunday **Times** for fallout shelters: the deluxe model cost $20,000; the peasant version, $695. A week later the store's president, Dominick Tampone, said that 14 persons had already paid $100 for an engineer's survey and there were many more inquiries. He said that a few persons had written to protest. He added: "I was very sorry about it, even though they ought to consider that the government is encouraging the building of shelters . . . But it's not a partisan matter; we wouldn't take it up if it were." . . . Also non-partisan is the sign in the Carnegie Minute Man Auto Wash in Cleveland, which reads, "All Fallout Washed Off Here." . . . Other jokes were expected at Travis Air Force base "show" for Vallejo, Calif., citizens on how to save lives before and after a nuclear attack. A spokesman said "adult humor" would be included to make it "entertaining as well as instructive." . . . A series of lectures on nuclear war and individual survival was canceled for "lack of interest" by the University of California extension division in San Francisco. Fewer than 30 persons attended the first lecture. "This shows a distastrous lack of interest in the survival program," said Kenneth L. Downes, head of the extension division. Scheduled lecturers included Dr. Edward Teller and Rear Admiral A. G. Cook, San Francisco civil defense chief. Downes said that "one of our mailed announcements came back with 'this is madness' scribbled on it."

Eccles, London Daily Worker
"The second installment on the turkey is due this week end!

—Robert E. Light

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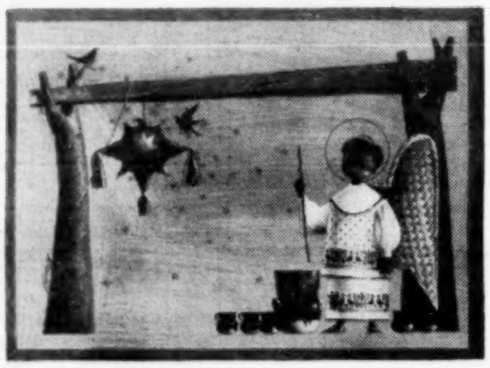

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NEWSPAPER

PAZ, by David Alfaro Siqueiros, a color oil painting prepared for the GUARDIAN in Lecumberri Prison, Mexico City.

SENSATIONAL!

THE first batch of Siqueiros holiday greeting cards arrived from the printer this week and we can describe them only as sensational! The colors are rich and vibrant, the register perfect; the powerful symbolism of the imprisoned artist's message to Americans could not be more perfectly reproduced. They are big (5½"x7¼") single-fold cards, packed and you can order your entire holiday supply now in complete confidence that every recipient will welcome the card's message.

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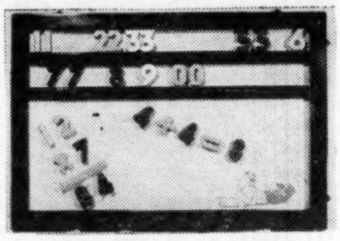
Stories from the lives of Dr. Ralph Bunche, John H. Johnson, Marian Anderson, Jesse Owens, Charles Spaulding, A. Philip Randolph, Louis Armstrong, Mary McLeod Bethune, Robert A. Cole and Dr. Daniel Williams.

ALL SOLD OUT! GBS is out of the $10.50 opera glasses, Soviet women's watches, Picasso cards, and B-123 wide angle binoculars.

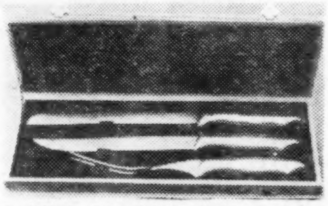
THE PATTERN OF ORDERS AT HOLIDAY TIME never fails to amuse—and amaze—us. Readers go *wild* over some of our offerings, like Soviet watches, the handsome engagement calendars and our matchless Holiday cards, but other fine gifts like the carving set (only four sold), the transistor radios (three sold) and our fine little Fujipet cameras (*none* sold) remain forlornly on the shelves. *THINK!*



FUN WITH LETTERS

(Ages 6 to 8)

We're all out of the **Fun with Numbers** game, shown above, but we have six of its alphabet counterparts left over from last year. They're magnetic boards, 14" x 20", with three dimensional, brightly colored polyethylene letters with magnetic bases. Child guidance toys that make spelling fun. **$2.95**



3-PIECE CARVING SET — Smart, mirror-finish stainless steel carving set, with contoured handles, and attractive wooden case. ....Just $5.95

PURE WOOL PAISLEY SCARF

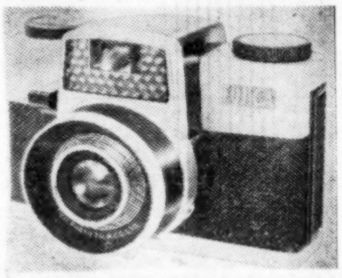
Hand printed, Japanese 31" square Paisley scarves of the finest worsted money can buy. Far superior to European imports. Hemmed, available in black or white. A fine value at **$2**

POLISH SISTER DOLLS — 17" and 13" high, sold as set only. **just $3**

THE FUJIPET

Fully automatic electric eye camera—just $16.95

It's impossible to make a mistake with the little FUJIPET camera—the lens is fixed (for shots from 6 ft. to infinity), and the electric eye controls the shutter continuously from f/11 to f/22. Uses 120 film, color or black and white, takes 12 pictures 2¼ x 2¼". Accommodates flash. A fine gift for boy or girl **$16.95**

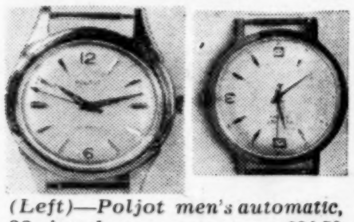


TRANSISTOR RADIO — The best value in portable transistor radios that GBS has found is still the 8-transistor Continental TR801. It has Vernier tuning on a slide rule dial, measures 5"x3"x1½" and operates on four penlite batteries. Comes with leather carrying case, batteries, earphone and case.

Now $21.95

Soviet Watches

Far and away the best-selling items in our store are our Soviet watches, particularly the superb men's automatic, far left. Experts tell us these timepieces are equal or superior to watches selling at $100. Waterproof, shockproof, anti-magnetic, they're also trouble-free. A fine gift.



(Left)—Poljot men's automatic, 22 jewels **$34.50**

(Right) Poljot Men's Gold-filled, stem-wind model . . **$24.50**

Add 10% Federal Excise Tax
New Yorkers add 3% sales tax

Sviatoslav Richter

MC 2002 **BACH Piano Concerto No. 1 in D Minor** Richter, piano; State Orch. of the U.S.S.R., Sanderling, cond; **PROKOFIEFF Violin Concerto No. 2 in G Minor. Op. 63** Kogan, violin; State Orch. of the USSR Kondrashin, cond.

MC 2004 **RACHMANINOFF Piano Concerto No. 1 in F Sharp Minor, Op. 1** Richter, piano; State Radio Orch., Sanderling, cond; **SAINT-SAENS Piano Concerto No. 5 in F Major, Op. 103, Egyptian,** Richter, piano; Moscow Youth Symphony Orch., Kondrashin, cond.

MC 2021 **PROKOFIEFF Cello Sonata, Op. 119** Rostropovich, cello; Richter, piano; **SHOSTAKOVICH Cello Sonata, Op. 40** Rostropovich, cello; Shostakovich, piano.

MC 2022 **SCHUMANN Humoresque, Op. 20; FRANCK Prelude. Chorale and Fugue** Richter, piano.

MC 2026 **SCHUMANN Piano Concerto in A Minor, Op. 54** Richter, piano; State Radio Orch., Gauk, cond.; **Fantasieestucke, Op. 12 (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8)** Richter, piano.

MC 2027 **SCHUBERT Sonata in A Minor for Piano, Op. 42; Impromptus Op. 90, No. 2 and Op. 142, No. 2** Richter, piano.

MC 2034 **TCHAIKOVSKY Sonata in G Major, Op. 37, "Grand Sonata"; PROKOFIEFF Sonata No. 9 in C Major, Op. 103** Richter, piano.

MC 2036 **FRANCK Piano Quintet in F Minor,** Quartet of the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra; Richter, piano

MC 2043 **SCHUBERT Sonata in D Major for Piano, Op. 53** Richter, piano.

Emil Gilels

MC 2010 **BEETHOVEN Trio No. 7 in B Flat Major, Op. 97, Archduke** Gilels, piano; Kogan, violin; Rostropovich, cello.

MC 2032 **BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 4 in G, Op. 58** Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.; **SCARLATTI Sonata in A Major (L. 395); Sonata in D Minor (L. 421)** Gilels, piano.

MC 2033 **BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major, Op. 73, "Emperor"** Gilels, piano; Leningrad Philharmonic Orch., Sanderling, cond.

David Oistrakh

MC 2014 **SHOSTAKOVICH Violin Concerto, Op. 99** Oistrakh, violin; Leningrad Orch., Mravinsky, cond.

MC 2005 **BACH SONATA in C Major for Two Violins and Piano,** David & Igor Oistrakh, violins; Yampolsky, piano; **MOZART Sonata in B Flat Major for Violin and Piano, K. 454** Oistrakh, violin; Yampolsky, piano; **BEETHOVEN Trio**